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The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Tuesday, September 9, 1729.

From the French Amsterdam Gazette, Sept. 9.

Conclusion of the Information of the Differences between his Prussian Majesty and the Court of Hanover.

WE submit to impartial Judgment, if the Points above alledg'd on th'Hanoverian part, could give them occasion thus to arrest the Prussian Subalterns and Soldiers, in passing thro' their Territories, or if such trifling Reasons will justify them before God or Man; seeing it manifestly appears, that whenever the Hanoverians reclaimed any Deserters, they were instantly delivered up to them, pursuant to the Cartel of 1719: Tho' the Hanoverians were at the same time justly to be complain'd of, in not only receiving the Prussian Deserters, but discharging their Officers to deliver them up; and when this was complain'd of, no other Answer was return'd by the Hanoverians, than that they should conform themselves to Precedents in like Cases.

With regard to the other 6 Subjects of Hanover, said to be forcibly carried off by the Prussians: It is not now our Design to insist upon the bad Treatment our Natives have met with, in being forcibly arrested, and compelled to serve the Hanoverians; but, that the Prussians could not at first Call, and without the least Enquiry, release these 6 Persons. Nor ought the Releasement of the Prussians to have been refused upon this Account, his Prussian Majesty having graciously declared, that after a thorow Examination, and a Conference between the Parties, all Justice should be done; adding, that it appeared by all Accounts given, that these 6 Men were no otherwise compelled, than by the powerful Perswasion of Bounty-money, who thereupon listed themselves, some for 2, and others for 3 Years; so that none of them desired to be sooner discharged, save one, who deserted to the Hanoverians.

All which being considered, it cannot be said the Prussians first violate the Cartel; considering that the Hanoverians have on every Occasion forcibly listed the Subjects of Prussia, particularly a Soldier sworn into the Prussian Service; and because the following Question was not stipulate in the Cartel, Whether one of the High contracting Powers might in his own Territories, forcibly enlist the Subjects of the other? This Clause was indeed couch'd in the Scheme drawn up at Hanover, and sent to the King; but his Majesty not accepting this Condition, it was not ingross'd in the two ratified Copies.

It is obvious then, that the Accusation lodg'd by the Hanoverians, as if the Prussians had first violate the Cartel, is unjust.

Touching the Millar that was arrested: That Affair has been examined into; and it does not appear that any Complaint was made thereanent: Yea, the Court of Prussia knows neither what Regiment, Officer or Soldier was guilty of this Riot. So that this pretended Incident can never justify the unjust Arrestment of the Prussians, and far less a Denial to set them at liberty, after all Assurances given to redress their Grievances.

And whereas it is said, that no Return was made to the Complaints of the Hanoverians: The contrary is very certain; for the King not only answered the Letters wrote by the Ministers of Hanover upon that Subject, but also readily gave up the Deserters, and never declined to do them Justice; tho' it is because of this pretended Refusal, that the Hannoverians have, contrary to all Justice, and by way of Reprisal, arrested so many harmless People.

So much the less can these Reprisals of the Hanoverians be vindicated, that the Grievances of the Prussians, if they do not exceed, will at least balance those of the Hanoverians: And seeing their Grievances do not appear, it is expedient they be examined into, and that they be proved before they are redressed. The Arresting of the Prussian Subalterns and Soldiers, detaining them indifferently, and in great Numbers, was in a particular Manner unjust: For in stead of Deserters, and others who never engaged with them, and who have been reclaimed from the Hanoverians, they arrest and imprison, by way of Reprisals, Soldiers who are actually in the Prussian Service, and provided with sufficient

ficient Paſſports. Beſides it is certain, that theſe Repriſals can never be look'd upon as juſt, ſeeing the K. of Pruſſia never refuſed to do all Juſtice upon theſe Differences; and except in the Caſe of a Refuſal, no Repriſals can be authorized among Sovereign Princes. Yet, his Pruſſian Majeſty, to evidence his Love to Juſtice, and to ſhew all Tokens of Friendſhip and of the high Eſteem he has always had for the K. of G. Britain, conſidering alſo the ſtrict Ties he has to his Britiſh Majeſty, of Religion, Blood, and reciprocal Intereſts; in order to preſerve Peace, and Tranquillity among the neighbouring States of the Empire, did on the 2d of Auguſt laſt, declare his Intentions to do every thing that could in Juſtice be demanded of him, in examining by a mutual Commiſſion the preſent Differences between the two Courts, puniſhing thoſe who ſhould be convicted of committing Extravagancies in the Neighbourhood of Lunenburg, during the late Difference of *Clamey Weyde*, and by delivering up ſuch Soldiers as have liſted in the Pruſſian Service, who can juſtly be reclaimed; on Condition however, That (previouſly) a Stop ſhould be put to all Repriſals ſo unaccountably begun, and that the Pruſſians in Cuſtody be furthwith enlarged.

And altho' his Pruſſian Majeſty might juſtly have expected a ready and reaſonable Anſwer to the Letter of his Miniſters the 2d of Auguſt; yet he has not only had the Mortification to expect ſuch Anſwer to this Hour, but alſo to ſee his Privy Counſellor Cannegieſſer, provided with proper Credentials, three times ſucceſſively refuſed any Audience, with a great deal of Haughtineſs, and in a Strain ſcarce practiſed among declar'd Enemies; tho' he ſolicited the ſame in a reſpectful and dutiful Manner.

As then it evidently appears from theſe Proceedings, where the Deſigns of the Court of Hanover do tend, and that now all Hopes of obtaining any reaſonable Satisfaction are quite vaniſhed; His Majeſty is therefore determined to take ſuch Meaſures as the preſent preſſing Exigencies require, and is firmly perſwaded, that herein he ſhall have the Approbation of the whole impartial World.

Done at Berlin, this 20th Auguſt 1729.

Wye's Letter verbatim, London, Sept. 4.

Since our laſt arrived a Mail from France, and one from Flanders.

'Tis expected that the next Mail from Holland will bring a Confirmation of the Differences between the Kings of G. Britain and Pruſſia being happily accommodated; in conſequence of which, 'tis ſaid the Pruſſian Officers and Soldiers arreſted in the Territories of Hanover, are to be exchanged for the Subjects of that Electorate which were forcibly carried into Pruſſia. Mean time ſome attribute the Differences to *another Cauſe*: But however that may be, 'tis not doubted but that all is now amicably adjuſted to mutual Satisfaction.

'Tis aſſured that Mr. Randal, the Meſſenger who arrived laſt Tueſday from Hanover, brought Advice that his Majeſty was to ſet out thence as this Day for England, and that the ſame Evening an Order was ſent to Deptford and Greenwich for the Royal Yatchts to be got ready to ſail next Tueſday for Holland, and that a Squadron of 6 Men of War, under the Command of the Lord Viſcount Torington, will be ſent thither next Week to convey over his Majeſty; who has been pleaſed to create the Lord Walgrave an Earl of this Kingdom, by the Name, Stile and Title of *Viſcount Chewton and Earl of Waldgrave*, and to conſtitute William Sherd Eſq; Serjeant at Arms in Ordinary to attend his Majeſty's Royal Perſon, in room of Mark Delvet Eſq; deceas'd.

Tueſday laſt no leſs than 53 homeward bound Ships, and Yeſterday 40 more, were entred at the Cuſtomhouſe, from Jamaica, Barbadoes, Virginia, St. Chriſtopher's, &c. Beſides, many others arrived at Briſtol and Liverpool; the like of which has ſcarcely ever been known: 'Tis ſaid they hurried away with the greateſt Expedition, ſome having not quite their Lading; and that the Inhabitants of Jamaica were much concerned at the long State of Uncertainty with reſpect to their having Peace or War with the Spaniards.

The Ships of the S. S. Company deſign'd for the Spaniſh W. Indies, continue ſtill at Deptford; and, which is thought ſomething ſtrange, Admiral Stewart in the *Lyon* Man of War is ſtill at Plymouth, altho' the Wind has been fair for ſome time for his ſailing to the W. Indies.

Yeſterday the S. S. Company made ſale of their Train Oyl, which took a very good Price, and Part of it was bought up for Holland. It ſold, we hear, for 19 l. 10 ſh. per Ton; which is about 3 l. per Ton more than the ſaid Commodity ſold for 3 Weeks ago. The ſaid Company has received a Letter from Capt. Lillyat, Commander of the Ship *Prince Frederick*, from La Vera Crux, adviſing that the ſaid Ship

Ship had been nicely inſpected, and found very ſound, and fit for her Voyage; That the Cargo was ready to be taken in, and her Officers ſoon expected from Porto Bello; and that ſhe would ſail by the middle of July.

The *Rupert* Man of War, lying at Spithead, is ordered to get ready to join Admiral Stewart, or to ſail after him for the W. Indies.

The Commiſſioners for the Statute of Bankrupt taken out againſt Nathaniel Boſtock, are to meet at Guildhall the 8th inſt. Mean time 'tis ſaid he has wrote to one of his chief Creditors, that he would ſurrender all his Effects according to Law.

'Tis ſaid Capt. Cammock, who was ſome time in diſgrace with the King of Spain, is reſtored to his Favour, and now attends the Spaniſh Court.

S. S. Stock 102 1 half.

From the Evening Poſt, Sept. 4.

Hague, Sept. 6. The Courts of Hanover and Berlin take incredible Pains to be beforehand with each other in their Military Preparations and the Number of their Forces. How do their Miniſters poſt to different Courts of the North, to demand Succours! So that ſhould they come to a Rupture, it is certain they would bring very great Armies into the Field. Mean while, we cannot perſwade our ſelves the Matters in diſpute will be carried to ſuch Extremities; but are much more inclinable to believe, they will be reconciled by the Interpoſition of ſome Neutral Powers. Mean while, the Heſſian Troops are gathering together; and the Officers, like thoſe of Hanover, are ordered to furniſh themſelves inſtantly with what Field Equipage they want, ſo as to be ready to march upon the firſt Signal. And the Pruſſians, not to be behind-hand with them, have already a Camp of 40,000 of their beſt Troops in the Neighbourhood of Magdenburg, where their Number daily increaſes.

Upon the whole matter: This unhappy Difference will oblige his Britannick Majeſty to tarry longer in his Electorate than he deſign'd; for it cannot be expected that his Majeſty ſhould ſet out for England, till he ſees what Turn the Affairs of Germany, and 'ſpecially the Miſunderſtanding with the Court of Pruſſia, will take.

The States of Holland continue their Deliberations, which turn chiefly upon the preſent Situation of the Affairs of Europe; particularly the Negociations of Peace with Spain, and the fermenting Heats between the Courts of Hanover and Berlin.

The Oſtend Company are carrying on their Intrigues, and trying the utmoſt of their Skill to keep Life and Soul in their Trade to India, and to prevent its entire Annihilation. To this end, they have ſtill their Factories in the Indies, contrary to th' expreſs Tenor of the preliminary Articles; and they will not yet be perſwaded, that ever the Emperor will give them up at the Congreſs of Soiſſons. In ſhort, if our Information be true, the ſaid Company have lately ſent ſome Ships by Stealth to the Eaſt Indies, laden with Silver and Merchandice to a great Value, to keep up their Commerce, and conſequently their Credit, which would otherwiſe be quite loſt among the Indians.

The King of Denmark ſeems reſolved to proſecute his Deſign of erecting an Eaſt India Company at Altena, in ſpite of the Oppoſition it has met with on the part of the Maritime Powers: But we very much doubt whether that Project can ever be brought to bear, notwithſtanding the King and his principal Courtiers have ſubſcribed conſiderable Sums to carry it on.

P. S. Juſt now we hear, that the King of Poland's Troops as Elector of Saxony, are every where in Motion, in all Probability to join thoſe of the K. of Pruſſia. If this be the Caſe, and ſome Expedient be not found to accommodate Matters, Germany ſeems to be upon the Brink of a bloody War. But we hope better Things.

Leyden, Septem. 9. We are informed from Caſſel of the 5th paſt, that on the preceeding Thurſday Mr. de Villebois, who ſuperintends the Affairs of the French Court, had his firſt Audience, with the uſual Ceremonies, of his Serene Highneſs the Landgrave, who gave him a very gracious Reception; That two Days after. Pr. William of Heſſe-Caſſel ſet out to wait on the King of Great Britain at Herenhauſen; That the ſame Day 3 Months Pay was diſtributed to the Heſſian Troops in his Britannick Majeſty's Service; That theſe Troops were continually in a Readineſs to march at a Minute's Notice; and that Prince George of Heſſe-Caſſel was preparing to ſet out on the 7th of this Month for the Court of Berlin. Letters from Cleves dated the 7th Inſtant relate, that the Garriſon of Wezel was ſpeedily to be augmented to 10,000 Men, Horſe and Foot: Adding, that anſwerably to their Intelligence from Berlin, the Differences between Pruſſia and Hanover were upon Terms of Accommodation.

War-

Warſaw, Aug. 24, Since the Arrival of the Marquis de Monti, Ambaſſador from the French Court, the Party of King Staniſlaus daily increaſes. And it is furder remarked, the Partiſans of that Prince are making very conſiderable Levies of Men at their own Expence.

London, Sept. 4. On the 22d paſt died at Boſſam in Staffordſhire, in the 109th Year of his Age, Mr. Richard Bennet: His Wife died about 3 Years ago, in her 103d Year; they had been Man and Wife near 80 Years. And what is farther remarkable; her Father died in his 114th Year, and her Mother in her 108th.

On Monday Evening the Lord Chancellor came to Town from his Country Seat in Surrey.

From Carmarthen in South Wales we hear that Sir Richard Steele lies dangerouſly ill, at his Seat in that Town.

The Maſter of one of the Dutch Ships of War at Spithead is come thence to Town, he having been keel-haul'd, received 200 Laſhes on his bare back, and afterwards diſcharged the States Service, for quarrelling with, and beating the Captain's Son.

On Tueſday about 7 in the Morning, one Mr. Weſton was robb'd coming from Peckham, of his Silver Watch and Sixteen Shillings in Money by four Foot Pads.

On Tueſday the Bakers of this City received an Order from the Lord Mayor, to low their Bread 8 d. in the Buſhel, which was done a Week ago over the Water.

Early Saturday Morning the two flying Stage-Coaches going to Bath, were ſtopt by a Foot Pad ſoon after they went out of Newbury, and robbed of 9 l. from the Paſſengers in the firſt Coach, and then went to the 2d, from which a Gentleman having Piſtols, fired at him, and tho' the Piſtol only flaſhed, he ran off and left them.

James's River in Virginia, July 14. We have Advice that the *Gooch Sloop*, Capt. Moſeley, bound from Barbadoes to this Place, was taken by a Spaniſh Guard de Coaſt, and carried into the Havana, where the Maſter is now a Priſoner.

Cadix, Aug. 23. " Beſides the Charge of 20 per Cent. on the Galleons, and 9 per Cent. on the Quickſilver Ships, on each, 1 1 half per Cent. is paid for Freight; and on what come conſign'd to the Inhabitants of this City, 1 4th per Cent. is paid towards building a *Cathedral* here.

" What adds greatly to the Sufferings of the Merchants, is, That all the ſmall Money and Silver Bars is to be carried to the Mint, to be coined into the baſe Money now current, the King keeping to himſelf the Difference, which is very great. Theſe exorbitant Charges are the more ſhocking, for that we were buoy'd up with a Notion, that the Whole would not amount to above 15 per Cent.

Leith, Sept. 8. This Day arrived a ſmall Bark from Fraſersburgh, with Fiſh.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

†¶† By Order of the Arbiters in the Submiſſion of the Creditors of the deceaſt Patrick and Robert Setons of LENTHREISH; Theſe are to give Notice to the Life-renter, and Creditors upon the ſaid Eſtate of LENTHREISH to give in their Claims and Vouchers of their Debts to John Hamilton Writer to the Signet, on or before the firſt Day of November next to come, With Certification that the ſaids Arbiters will proceed to rank ſuch Creditors as ſhall produce their Claims, conform to the Powers given to them by the ſaid Submiſſion.

‖¶‖ The Company of HUNTERS, are to have their annual Hunting meeting at Kelſo, the ſecond Wedneſday of October next, where 'tis expected the Companions of the Order will attend, and thoſe who keep their Hounds within 24 Miles of Kelſo, are deſired to have them there before the Day of Meeting.

The Companions of the Order will pleaſe remember their Plate falls to be run for about the 3d of November next; and they are therefore to furniſh their Caſhier at Edinburgh with proper Inſtructions for putting it out.

This by Order of the Counſil.

DA. BAIRD Caſhier.

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